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Subsety).....123,470 27......108,230 du 107,980 28 110,080 107,640 29 109,150109,870 | 30................109,2503,309,410 opies spolled in printing, left over SHAR ber distributed.... ally distribution...... 107,671 George L. Bloomfield further says that the copies returned and reported unsold during Many of Jure was 7.67 per cent. GEO, L. BLOOMFIELD. to and subscribed before me this 30th day of J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

m expires April 25, 1906.

.....108,000 25......108,800108,700 26 (Sunday).....123,840

FRESHMENT IN WARM WEATHER. REPUIgreat America which is so free is an anom-Newthe immigrant who has just landed here. ries which have been carried to him across world are like the folk-lore tales to the children— The stven deal of tinsel and fairy godmother. He ex-

a golden sunrise; but his anticipations are ng cautious. He sometimes finishes by losing ad and becoming wildly incoherent and fool-There may be despair in place of the golden ation of his dreams.

Ellis Island, within whose detaining confines c 90 per cent of the newcomers to the United s, the scenes of thousands and thousands of dies and tragedies of all nations are enacted time the ships come in. There were close to a on of the comedies and tragedies last year. will be close to a million of them this year. indred ships a month—with steerages loaded Plautmost capacity—one thousand, fifteen hunmetimes more-ply between New York and

n within the vast, black depths of these ships

he men, the women and the children who are the roles of these life dramas. Frederick Stevenson, one of the cleverest of modern es, has made a close and detailed study of the stream of immigrant life pouring into this try, and into a most graphic description thereof woven many of the comedies and tragedies. than any stories within recent times these the true "human interest" quality. It is an ut genuinely true glimpse of human nature She gives us and his article is copiously and ely illustrated. It will, together with many appealing feature, be included in the lavish It of The Republic's Magazine for next Sun-Some of the drawings are most artistic, notbut ne of a superlatively beautiful young immiland her grizzled father.

tiffer fiction and light reading for the warm or appear in quantity in next Sunday's Magation Carolyn Wells leads off with one of her best puri in the short-story line, entitled "A Spangle stence": being the tale of a hopelessly homely of rare intellectual charm who hides her read self under a masquerade costume and, for hening in her otherwise uneventful life, poses most attractive, mysterious and sensational the world at her feet.

and e are no more excellent portrayers of child purpin Emma C. Dowd, who contributes a destory entitled "Uncle Bob's Hope." In this but also, Frank Chaffee gives a pleasing little and e, "An Idyl of Summer," the scene of which at a popular seaside resort. S. E. Kiser con-

his remarkable and diverting "Confessions rles the Chauffeur" with a ludicrous descripwhat Charles did for Lord Flossie Fourflush he was being initiated into the mysteries of sport. A further chapter of Marjorie Benton Dider into a little comedy centering in a transors amusing tale of the "Flat-Dwellers" takes America Paid Tribute," by H. Ransom

factains the pretty romance of Lieutenant tical affairs. is sal hero of the rescue from the Barbary Easy paylapeautiful Spanish girl. Years after-Organs in good actual life returned to Spain to Here are good and their descendants are proud KIESELHORghter.

"ch" is a spirited descrip-

gerald, included in next Sunday's number of the Magazine.

"Regatta Week at Cowes." by Fritz Morris, is a beautifully illustrated description of the most thril!ing annual water event in English society. This is "Cowes" week, the climax of the European yachting season. A laughable farce entitled "Taming of Nicodemus" is the work of Ben Blow in this issue. Excellent humorous verses are furnished by Aloysius Coll, Eugene Geary and John Ludlow. Upon . 3.00 the whole, it is a Magazine of the very first quality public's regular Sunday paper. Don't miss it. You can't afford to miss it.

THE STUDY OF MAN.

What does man know of himself? What is science's belief as to his origin and development? are the distinctive characteristics of the races? In of variety. to what classifications are the nations placed? What were the beginnings of the tribes and whence do peoples derive their various prominent traits? These and other questions, all of them interesting, are accentuated in the anthropological and ethnological xhibits at the World's Fair.

The section of the Exposition which embraces studies and displays relative to human species is, in nearly all respects, if not in its entirety, the most comprehensive that has ever been established. It hair. Red hair in the White House would be an efwell as the best, which have ever been assembled in an exposition; nor is it unreasonable to assert that many of the exhibits offer exceptional opportunities for students from the most representative universities and even for the most accomplished authorities.

In order to represent the human family, and consequently to make it an integral part of the World's Fair, the management sent special agents into remote parts of the earth. They brought here the giants from Patagonia and the pygmies from Africa: men of all colors; men of all shapes and types, and, in brief, all species which are necessary to constitute a surpassing anthropological and ethnological exhibition, including the affiliated branches of race

The person who may know nothing of the human family, beyond what he has seen and heard and casually read, has a surprise in store for him. The person who has studied much, and heard much, and observed much meets even a greater surprise, for he is capable of appreciating this feature of the Exposition. Several of the best universities have decided to take advantage of the rare opportunities for study and research by holding classes in the anthropological section this summer.

To the sight-seer and the pleasure-seeker excellent advice may be given concerning the method of seeing the anthropological and ethnological exhibits. Do not be satisfied with a hurried inspection, and say, "Why, they are like our Indians, and they are like our mulattoes, and they are like our negroes." Do not render hasty judgment, after looking at an article, and say that it is commonplace. Be observing and inquisitive, and the human beings will be more interesting than their attire, tents, houses and modes of living.

The St. Louis World's Fair offers the human family as it is; offers exhibits which picture its history and development. In other departments processes are demonstrated and products displayed. The anthropological and ethnological section is a study of man.

THE GERMAN EXHIBITION.

Whosoever may have any doubt about Germany's rank among the greatest of the great nations of the world will have that doubt dispelled after inspecting the palaces and grounds at the St. Louis Exposition. symptoms came on. They were in almost every pocket of ed. Uncle Sam's inspectors are probers for The Fatherland evidently has attempted to impress tic facts. At every stopping place the immi- the people of America with its natural resources, met by an interrogation point. He begins capital, talent, energy, education, general advancement and ambitions, and in this endeavor it is almost as successful as if the exhibition were made at home.

Germany had participated in other expositions. Its officials had acquired a practical philosophy concerning the fitness and value of displays. When President Francis visited Emperor William and informed him that the St. Louis World's Fair would be the largest and best of international expositions. the Kaiser resolved that Germany's representation should be in full accord, and instructions were given to the Government officials, to societies, to merchants, to savants and to virtually all of the factors in the nation's progress that the German exhibition should excel.

The intended effect is produced. Germany is conspicuous, as was expected, in the educational and scientific sections. Exhibits were not sufficient, in the opinion of the country's directors, to exploit Germany's claims upon reputation and to convey instruction regarding profound subjects, and, therefore, professors were delegated by the Government and standard associations to lecture upon the displays and demonstrate the processes. The same policy is applied in other departments of the Exposi-

Germany is prominent in the Art, Transportation, Liberal Arts, Electricity, Forestry, Fish, Game, Varied Industries, Agriculture, Horticulture and all sections of the Exposition. The Emperor signifies to his Government and people his earnest interest in making a creditable showing and to the Exposition management his appreciation of the World's Fair by displaying valuable and artistic jewelry belonging to the royal family, the collection including many wedding presents constructed of pure gold.

Besides the exhibits, lectures and demonstrations there is the beautiful building, "Das Deutsche Haus," which Germany has erected on Art Hill, at the eastern end of the Colonnade of States and south of the Mines and Metallurgy Palace. "Das Deutsche Haus," which is a reproduction of the Charlottenburg Castle, contains many works of art. and it serves the diplomatic purposes of the imperial Commissioner General.

The German Commissioners must have had unlimited resources and unrestricted authority in arranging their nation's exhibition. Germany's exhibition is both comprehensive and select, as well as large, and it is questionable whether such a display ever will be made again away from home. After observing Germany's prominence everywhere throughout the Exposition, it is clear that the old motto was followed: "Whatever you do, do well." And after departing, the impression remains that Germany is foremost in the more progressive activitles of this time; that it is one of the greatest of the great nations, and not only in scientific investi-Her is more than a recital of historic fact, in gation and pursuit, but in commerce and the prac-

To fight the battle of Bull Run over again at a To fight the battle of Bull Run over again at a should never try to lick a brakeman. He may be vice cost of \$2,000,000 is the plan of the administration. n to and their descendants are proud If he can't have actual war, Mr. Roosevelt insists on and up. Paymen ar of the black eyes and olive playing at war anyhow. It comes high, but ac must have it. We are informed that "much valuable experience may thin was od as a result." We may expect, too, anoth A special for Roosevelt.

as "Mortalnere" is describing how the grelli be the up the hill.

one of the characteristic stories of William G. Fitz- to "break at the summit in the bloody spray of gallant failure." Poor Stephen Crane, of "The Red Badge of Courage" fame, never in his reddest mo ments had such bloodshot visions as our war poet of the White House.

> Members of suicide and murder clubs will please show consideration for the public of the large cities When contemplating any kind of a killing, they will kindly avoid the thoroughfares and find more comfortable and secluded spots in alleys. In St. Louis special arrangements may be made with the Igor rotes and South African pygmies.

No complaints have been made that St. Louis does not offer variety this summer for the entertainment and comfort of residents and visitors. Provision in this direction even include a snowstorm at one of the theaters, and leebergs, glaciers and What is known of the race and their history? What | mountain ice-caps on the Pike. It's an avalanche

> From South Dakota comes to the St. Louis World's Fair a nonogenarian who never has wor ried in his ninety-nine years of existence. What makes his case the more remarkable is that he owns gold mines. The Exposition is undoubtely complete now, and strangers should hasten hitherward.

There is a tinge of good red in Judge Parker's certainly is not overstepping the accurate truth to fective combination, somewhat according with suassert that the exhibits are the most complete, as perstition and prophecy. Why shouldn't a red-headed candidate have the same color affinity as a red headed girl?

> It is announced that Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, who will visit the St. Louis World's Fair, will travel incognito in the United States, "taking the name of Countess of Stupinlgi." Anybody who meets the Countess of Stupinigi will not know who

Joseph Chamberlain has been elected President of "the newly reconstructed Liberal Unionist party" in Great Britain. America and Australia must sur render the honors for inventing political novelties.

In the Liberal Arts Palace there is a display of artistic bookbindings. The World's Fair should not run its course without an exhibit of automatic au thors and productive royalty contracts.

The members of the American Association of Osteopaths have entered upon an era of real troubles. They have under consideration a new code of ethics.

The lady who rode on top of a car of the Observation Wheel performed a daring act. She now may be permitted to ride on the rear platform of a sirect

Among the marvelous displays at the World's Fair are the exhibits of real butter in the Agricul-

RECENT COMMENT.

New York Herald. Angina Pectoris.

He left Columbia University a civil engineer, but he could never practice that profession, because the life is too active for one so afflicted. At any mement-in the street, at his office, in the house-morning, noon or night, there was likely to come that sudden sharp dart of pain, as if his breast had been scared by a red-hot iron, then following agonizing twisting and gripping, which would end in unconsciousness. How often he suffered no one can say; he seldom spoke of it. Only the little phals of nitroglycerin tablets multiplied constantly. They became a part of his life. They must be in every pocket, or where his hand was likely to fall first when the first symptoms came on. They were in almost every pocket of the strangeness of their physical forms." his clothes; he had them at his office, in his desk. They were near at hand when he walked or rode; they were with him when he ate; they were the last things he saw before he went to sleep and the first things his eyes rested upon in the morning. They were his other self-his The symptoms had been more frequent of late and for

ome weeks Mr. Fischer did not venture forth on any fourney without an attendant or a close friend. Preliminary to all these walks were directions what to do even in talking with strangers sometimes he would preface his conversation by saying: "New, if I fall over will you kindly do this," explaining the procedure neces-eary. Within the last thirty days I know of several instances where he fell in the street. These attacks were growing in intensity all the time. Each left him ex hausted, nerveless and weak. He knew and I knew that all this meant the very near approach of death. What caused him to lose his courage I do not know. It must have been a recurrence of his attack yesterday, This must have simply broken his spirit. He came home, took a revolver from a drawer and, lying on a sofa, blev

An Eastern View of St. Louis Society.

St. Louis is dotted and spotted with "sets." There are half a dozen social sets, each of which strives strenuously for the supremacy; and beneath this heaving upper crust of society we have many underlying sets, down to the gaudily behadged picnic association of the Fourth Ward. There is, on the foam crest, the old French family

This element 's mighty in St. Louis, The city is named for a Frenchman; it was settled by the French; and, though Bonaparte parted with the trading post and its environs for a few farthings 101 years ago, the French still govern St. Louis in a certain sense. As a matter of coures, all these French people are thoroughly American and decidedly Missourian; but their Gallic names survive and are potential in social life. These names have been given to the streets, to the sections such as Cabanne and Carondelet, and-to the cemetories. The possession of the name and blood of one of the old French families is a sufficient passport into the most

nearly exclusive social set in St. Louis. Riches are not required-merely blood. If So-and-So is descended from monsteur or madame, he or she is eligible. The old French blood is such a potential factor that a marriage with one through whose veins it runs is an introduction into the set, though the marrying outsider have no antecedent claim upon such recognition. Blood in St. Louis -if it be French, however thinly diluted-is thicker than

Admitting His Mistake. New York Times.

"We Southern men," said "Joe" Blackburn, "often look at a pretty woman much as we would at a picture. admiringly, courteously, but never impertinently. It was in this way that I not long ago rested my orbs upon a handsome young woman who was walking up and down the platform at the station at Washington waiting for her train. "Soon she turned and saw me.
"Rubber!" she exclaimed, and shrugged her shoulders

"I took off my hat. | Wadam, said I, 'I beg a thousand pardons. I took

the liberty of admiring you because I thought you were the real thing."

Minneapolis Journal.

Less than twenty-five years ago William B. Biddle was "braking" on a freight train. This is not a draw-ing-room job, where you wear white kid gloves and use gold-tipped cigarette. Mr. Biddle "broke" well and kept up the deuce of a thinking. To-day he is second vice president of the big Santa Fe Road in place of Paul Morton, resigned to go into the Cabinet. Hence you

A Close Call.

Harper's Bazar. First Physician: "So the operation was just in the Second Physician: "Yes, in another twenty-four up the bill hours the patient would have recovered without it."

BEAUTY AND HEALTH ARE THE PRODUCTS OF RIGHTEOUS AND INTELLIGENT LIVING

By MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC There is a trite saying that women ar

never older than they feel, therefore it Young women spend much time in their outh in preserving their beauty and in idding to their attractions to please the selves and win the admiration of the

stronger sex Sooner or later each one is captured by ne of the many suitors she may have had, then why relative into indifference after the object is obtained?

A woman is won by the continual expression of admiration and affection uttered by him who desires to call her his own and to lavish his all upon her. On the part of the woman, even the strongest, there is eternal vigilance lest she lose her prize by some inattention to her personal appearance, dress, manner r expressions in conversation.

In some cases all goes well after mar-The wife is ever on the alert, particular n her attention to the little things that served her so well in her youth, and at the same time availing herself of every cultivate her mind and make herself as pleasing to him whom she has sworn to sonor and obey as in the hey-dey of her

By the exercise of will she ignores the little ills of body and mind that are inevitable in life.

She is active, tidy, industrious and cheerful, making light of the bordens and vexations that are a part of every human

Women were intended to be the comorters and hedpmeets, and can fulfill their mission by the constant exercise of their heaven-born gifts in that direction,

an important part in their roles, and are | they had the girls who had won their hearts.

really the price they pay for the devotion of those with whom they are associated for life. Men expect their wives to be self-sac-

rificing for them; their own vanity and selfishness, of which they are ofttimes meansclous, demands this from the women whom they would defend with their

posite sex to believe that they are to men. e indulged in every whim and that their only responsibility in life after marriage will be to breathe and to exercise their imperious sway over their willing slaves, told that such is the position they are to tentions of lovers who are destined to

"Half the pleasure is in the pursuit" has on more than one man's motto, and after obtaining the prize he sought he ias not felt it necessary to continue his efforts to retain his possession

Discontinuance of the unremitting attentions by suitors after they become huslands often leads to serious disappointments to the wives and affects them most unfavorably.

They feel that they have been deceived. They magnify every little neglect or fallure of their husbands to manifest their ardent affections, and gradually drift into indifference and actual carelessness on their part, which naturally serves to widen the gulf between them and their husbands, who probably had not realized that their course as husbands had been their heaven-born gifts in that direction. different from that as sultors, or that they Selfdenial and unselfishness must play had neglected their wives any more than

They had simply allowed the business of life to absorb their time and atten tion, thinking that their success would mean their mutual happiness and welfare, while the wives, brooding over insignificant and sentimental trivialities, had missed their opportunity to have a part in the achievements of their husbands, and should make such exactions as they do of perhaps lost the love of a noble man by their indifference in the observance of Far too many women, unfortunately, the small things which serve to hold the re led by the tender wooling of the op- affections and inspire the ambitions of

Women as young matrons may have many cares and are frequently much overwhelmed by them; at the same time they do not lessen them by yielding to imtheir husbands. Not that they have been perious dispositions and irritable temperawhich leave their indelible impress upon have-they are deceived into this false the features and manners, especially upon women. If higher therapeutics, Christian Science and the various theories of higher thought have done nothing more, they have greatly benefited women in the matter of indulgence in disagreeable whim: and made them more amiable and less given to fits of temper.

It is the duty of all women to cultivate patience, amiability and gentleness of manner, virtues becoming to old age, which can be made the sweetest time of woman's life when one is done with vexatlous cares and struggles.

Beauty and health are the products of righteous and intelligent living, for it is said: "Let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price.

"For after this manner in the old time the holy women also, who trusted in God, adorned themselves." Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst, Great Britain Rights Reserved.

JUPITER, GREATEST OF THE PLANETARY WORLDS, IS FULL OF INVITING MYSTERY.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. I never can witness a return of the plant Jupiter into the visible heavens without a thrill of wender.

It is the greatest of all the planetary ing mystery

A few mornings ago, happening to rise long before daybreak, I saw the glare of the huge planet through the trees. His dazzling light overpowered the neighborng stars of Pisces. Seizing a binocular, I caught sight of his faithful satellites atending him like bees circling about a hive. During the summer and autumn he will rise earlier and beam more gloriously

very night, but the first sight of him is always the most impressive, like the travler's first glimpse of the Alps. The insistent question always arises in ooking at Jupiter: "Must not that world be packed with life, like a great transatfantic liner which one passes at sea, too far off for its inmates to be discerned, but

too unmistakably under intelligent control to be supposed a drifting hulk? And, notwithstanding what I know that science teaches concerning the physical condition of Jupiter, I am always tempted to reply: "Yes, it must be a living world; it must be crowded with intelligent crea-

against the habitual very strong. Against them one can only place an instinctive conviction that so

environment

We are, perhaps, too much inclined to insist upon terrestrial standards and analogies in dealing with the problem of life worlds within our ken, and is full of invit- in other worlds. Because we find that the substance of Jupiter, bulk for bulk, weighs only one-quarter as much as the substance of the earth, while at the same time he exceeds the earth in size 1,500 times we hasten to conclude that he is only a world composed of vapors. That supposition fits in very well with the theory of the evolution of the solar system from a nebula, but after all we do not know that it is correct. Things may be consistent with theory without being true.

Coming to the real gist of the matter. what do we know about the principle of life even on our own globe? We know that certain substances combined in certain proportions compose our bodies, and that certain physical conditions are essential for their preservation.

Yet, though the physical conditions may be never so favorable, a time comes when the body will no longer retain its constitution and life ceases. On this planet then, life is manifested through chemical combinations and physical states growing out of and suited to their general environment.

On another planet the environment is different, though the elements of matter ity of Jupiter at the present time seem | are similar, and it is only logical to suppose that amid a different environment vast a world cannot be a solitude, and fast itself through chemical combinations

that the Creator can make life fit for any | and physical states suited to that environ-

To suppose otherwise, to assume that no life can exist except under the conditions found on this earth, is surely an immense And so, although I accept, of course, the

a physical state very different from that of the earth, and although I find the hypothesis that he represents a stage of planetary evolution antedating that which s specially suited for the develop living forms, very captivating, and very reasonable from the evolutionary point of view, yet there always remains in my not be as grand a center of intellectual as ne certainly is of physical energies. And this doubt becomes almost an in-

tuitive belief every time I see him emerge from the dazzle of the sunshine and sume his majestic course through the evening sky. In his splendid presence it seems impossible to think of him otherwise than as a more glorious abode of life than this comparatively insignificant globe on which our lot has been cast.

In a group of tropical islands, if you found a little felet thickly peopled. would you deem it reasonable to deny that a great neighbor island, more than a thousand times larger, could have inhabitants? And yet it certainly does happen that volcano and be covered with vast sheets of lifeless lava instead of populous fields. the mysterious principle of life may mani- Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst, Great Britain

NO PLACE FOR THE BRUTE IN THIS NEW CENTURY OF HUMANITARIANISM

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The President of the United States has expressed a fear that the American boys are becoming "Nollycoddleds." That is, too "ladylike in their tastes."

He thinks they should cultivate the gun, the saddle and the boxing loves. Outdoor sports are surely important in a oung man's education, and outdoor life is to be recommended for both sexes as the

pathway to physical vigor. to realize that the type of man who has figured in history as a ruler during past centuries is out of step with modern prog-

Brute force led to royalty in olden times When a man was strong and crafty nough to slay all his adversaries, then h seized their possessions, including their wives and children, and installed himself as monarch in their domains,

Dig to the roots of the oldest royal famlly tree in the world to-day, and you will find the bloodthirsty fighter, slaughtering alike friend and foe, who stood between himself and power.

All kings descend from assassins and robters, if we go back to the beginning. Of old, might meant power. And to display might was to kill men, women and children and to confiscate their property Then, too, the strong arm and sure aim meant the ability to provide sustenance for others in the days when people lived almost wholly on animal food.

That era passed long ago. The greatness of Napoleon was not in his ability to kill, but in his ability to think out great problems.

While he possessed all the requisites for a soldier, he possessed, too, the brain to rganize, and construct and improve social conditions. France is to-day enjoying educational advantages which all originated with Napoleon. He combined the brutal soldier of the

old era and the great thinker of the new brutal soldier seems less and less the ideal man of the world.

Despite our unfortunate condition to day, there was never so much universal intelligence on earth before, and never so many people thinking along progressive

There was never before so strong a sentiment of kindness toward weaker things of earth. Imagine a society for preventing cruelty

to children, or for redressing the wrongs of animals, in the days of Napoleon. Even at so recent a period as that, parents were supposed to be individual monarcha over their children, no matter how they misused or neglected them. A priest might interfere with advice, or a chi'd be brought into a convent for succor through his intervention, but there was no organized lawful protection for unfortunates.

| terfere unless he chose to come to a per- | sonal hand-to-hand combat.

Therefore, brute force was a necessary element in the education of every young man who wanted to help right and defend weakness. But the age of humanitarianism has dawned. It is still dawn, but the sun is mounting the heavens with slow certainty, and casting into shadow the old idea that physical prowess means

Abraham Lincoln is not famed as a skilled slayer of deer, or as a pugilist. He might have falled utterly as a butcher of men or beasts. But he was a great states nan, a great ruler, 🛊 great man. Admiral Dewey was a great war hero, but we honor him more to-day for his bloodless victories than for an ability to slaughter

his enemies like an old-time victor. No man to-day stands forth as truly great who does not include mercy and humanitagianism among his virtues, During the next hundred years brain and heart will be the fost important qualities in leaders and rulers.

Musc'e and physical courage will have to take the second place. No man can have complete use of his mental powers. no matter how rare they may be, unless

he is well and full of vitality. But health and force do not necessarily include the use of the gun, or the sword or even the fists.

Many a splendid fellow endowed with the strength of a young Olympian god has no taste for shooting or boxing. Good health, good habits, a love of nature, a love of humanity, and a mind filed with high ideals of helpfulness to

humanity, a brain alert to understand

the world's needs-these are attributes of

the New Man. way to slaughter wild animals but he will marshal.

Anow how to slay the wild beast of self-

he will know how to use his hands to help himself and the world along.

His courage will be more moral than physical, and he will take larger pride in overcoming himself than in mastering his adversary in the field of sport or war.

There is little danger that the young man who is so mentally and morally developed, and who has good health and conditionally and morally developed, and who has good health and conditionally in the travel as compared with the corresponding period the correspondin good digestion, will prove a coward when with the corresponding period the he time comes for a test of courage.

However, war may be raging upon the

Humanity calls for a higher type, and it Whenever the world demands a new

Even now he is on the way-the Man to And he will not be a "nollycoddle," a

preceding year.

statesman, and a humanitarian, in the argest sense of those words. Here in this new world he will be born and bred, the grandest type of sterling

man the world has yet seen. The world is just beginning to know hat thought is the most wonderful force in the universe. It is greater than dynamite or gunpowder, or electricty. The Man to Be will understand the limitless power of rightly directed thought, and he will not need to be a pugillat or a hunter to conquer and attain. Just as the old monsters of land and

sea passed away from the earth, so will the soldier and the hunter pass and give place to better types. The young men who afford our President his present solicitude are the forerunners of the Man Let him look forward, and not back

Far above the sad world sobbing. And the strife of clan with clan. I can hear the mighty throbbing Of the heart of God in man.

And a voice chants through the chiming
Of the bells and seems to say
We are climbing, we are climbing,
As we circle on our way,
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 18, 1879. The infant daughter of Mrs. Johann, No. 1608 Linn street, had one arm badly scalded by falling into • a tub of hot water.

SS. Pete: and Paul's Society of South St. Louis elected the following-named officers: Daniel Glock. president; John Wollschlaeger, vice president; S. Sondag, secretary; S.
 Smittz, treasurer, and M. Hanner,

ishness, and lust and greed in his own of join the St. Louis National Guard nature, and how to deal with them in Battalion. This was the first con-He may not be expert with his fists, but he will know how to use his hands to help himself and the world along.

Solidation of skeleton companies of militia to take place in St. Louis.

Henry F. Lohrman, a laborer, just

earth to-day, yet the day of the war hero thrown out of a wagon and run Fred Meyers, aged 10 years, was · over while driving a mule in the · alley in the rear of his he No. 2727 Olive street. He was seri-· ously injured.

 Philip Lyon lost one of his fore fingers while helping to put out a sangplank from a barge at the

warrier, or a hunter-but a thinker, a #